### THE STARS OF THE THEATER

Miss Anderson's Appearance in Shaksperian and Two Classic Comedies.

Other Attractions in Which All Classes of Amusement Seekers Can Find Much to Interest Them-Gossip of the Stage.

Miss Mary Amderson's engagement at English's to-morrow and Tuesday evenings is, of course, a dramatic and fashionable event, that is exciting more interest than anyother of the season thus far. Miss An derson has but recently returned from an extended stay in England. While there she devoted much of her time to the study of special Shakspearean plays, with a view of giving them, as far as possible, a perfect production. Only one has thus far been presented in this country, and that is "The Winter's Tale," with which she opens her engagement here to-morrow night. The scenery, costumes, properties and accessories are the result of careful and artistic study. Miss Anderson has sixty people in her company, all of whom take part in it and in addition the local management furnish 116, including singers, old and young men, and all of whom have been thoroughly drilled. The scenery arrived by a special train early this morning and a large force of men are now engaged in putting it up. Particular interest attaches to Tuesday evening's performance, for in it Miss Anderson has better opportunities to display her versatility than in the other. Beautiful scenic productions of "Pygmalion and Galetea" and "Comedy and Tragedy" are to be given. Miss Anderson has been seen here in both comedies before, and those who witnessed her performances will recall with pleasure the excellent impression she made. Although the sale of seats has been very large, there are yet good locations to be secured for either night. Many parties from other cities in furnish 116, including singers, old and night. Many parties from other cities in the State are to be here, and the local at-tendance will undoubtedly be a representa-

A writer describing Miss Anderson's dresses says: "They are all made a la Grec and designed by Alma Tadema, who, according to Miss Anderson, is far ahead of Worth in artistic gowning. Always speak of gowns when you speak to Miss Anderson about clothes. She hates befrilled and trimmed up dresses, and she would notwear a Paris dress for anything. The Greek gowns are made out of Liberty materials. They were mostly cut out and draped by the fair actress herself, although some one else did the sewing. As Hermoine in the first act of "A Winter's Tale," she is to be in white with a long crimson cloak, embroidered in a silver key pattern. In the trial scene she is to wear white entirely. This dress is re-markably beautiful in material, and shows best as the Queen sits drooping before the court. A bewitching salmon-colored dress, with silver clasps, and flowers in her un-bound hair, is to be worn when she first ap-pears as Perdita, and then as the statue she is all in pure marble white. This last dress has been crumpled the most, and with it is to be worn a white wig. Miss Anderson never wears a wig except when she cannot help it. Her own hair is luxuriant and reaches far below her waist.

If there is anything in a name, the attraction at the Park this week ought to draw very large audiences at every performance. It undoubtedly will if the experience here is a repetition of that in other cities. It is "Reuben Glue, or Life Among the Bushwhackers," a sensational comedy from the pen of the late Fred Marsden. John Prindle, a well-known character actor, plays Reuben, who is supposed to be a typical Yankee with the varied occupation of horse doctor, school teacher, prize pig raiser, lightningrod peddler, Fourth of July orator and withal a natural-born detective. He catches the gold fever, goes to Australia and has a very exciting time there generally. In fact, from all accounts "there are no flies on Reuben," nor on the play either for that matter. The play is full of sensational incidents and uproarious comedy, and Mr. Prindle is credited with having made a decided hit in it. At any rate he has been drawing immense andiences has been drawing immense audiences wherever he has played, and perhaps that is the best criterion after all. His company, which is well spoken of, includes Esther Grace, Sadie Radcliffe, Mrs. James Brown, James M. Caldwell, Harry Stone, Frank M. Allen, James Radcliffe and other well-known people. Reuben will be with us all week, at the Park, afternoon and evening.

Probably the strongest melodramatic attraction of the stage, in a popular sense, at least, is "A Dark Secret," which Manager Talbott has booked for English's all next week. The notable feature of its production is the river scene, representing the Henley regatta. Almost the entire stage is covered with an immense tank, in which there are numerous boats, and in which the heroine is thrown and rescued by the hero. The original company and effects will be seen here. "A Dark Secret" is one of the greatest drawing attractions now traveling greatest drawing attractions now traveling. It is owned and managed by Joseph Jefferson's sons, Charles and Thomas.

The Eden Musee will be closed for a week. A force of men were put to work in it to-day and will make a new place of it preparatory to the opening on the 25th inst. The managers have arranged for the wax figures—the finest and most artistic collec-tion of the kind ever seen here—which were on exhibition on North Pennsylvania street last week, and they will be the chief attraction. The Musee will be entirely re-modeled and refitted.

Mr. Tunis F. Dean, formerly of this city, is meeting with many words of praise in his managerial career in Baltimore. The American, of that city, says that by his ability and strict attention to his employer's interests, Mr. Dean has risen from a clerical position to that of manager of one clerical position to that of manager of one of the largest and most prosperous theaters in the country, the Academy of Music. In addition to his duties as manager, he also acts as confidential secretary to Mr. Harris, transacting nearly all of that gentleman's private business. Mr. Dean came here from Columbus, Ind., where he was born March 3, 1865. His first appearance in the theatrical business was in 1880, when he was employed at English's Opera-house, this city. Mr. Dean remained with English's house during six seasons, starting in the box during six seasons, starting in the box office, thence to the book-keeping departoffice, thence to the book-keeping department, and winding up as treasurer and assistant manager. Two years of the time he was in Mr. English's employ he acted as private secretary to Congressman Will E. English. While in Washington Senator Turpie offered Mr. Dean a position as private secretary, but he declined, preferring to remain with Congressman English, who is now abroad. Upon leaving Mr. English's employ, Mr. Dean accepted the position of foreign entry clerk in the First National Bank of Judianapolis, but promotion there Bank of Indianapolis, but promotion there seemed so tedious, he concluded to open correspondence with Mr. Harris, of whose enterprises he had often heard, with the idea of re-entering the theatrical profession. The result was his engagement by Mr. Harris, who recognized his ability and industry from the very beginning. Mr. Dean, by his courteous manners, has made a host of friends since he has been in Baltimore, who wish him continued success and prosperity.

Gossip of the Stage. George Hosmer, the celebrated oarsman, 18 with "A Dark Secret." Mrs. Agnes Booth, the leading lady of the Madison-square Theater Company, is paid

The great success of the Lyceum Theater, New York, 'The Wife," will shortly be given here by the original company. It is said to be a beautiful play. Chas. L. Ainsworth, the young actor and author, has written a melodrama entitled, "Sentenced for Life." Mr. Ainsworth has placed the drama under the management of

Manager Dickson last week booked Carl-ton's Opera Company in "Mynherr Jan," obtained. In case a spurio for the first week in April, and Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistling prima donna, for a return concert, April 13.

we were school girls together. I do hope there is a stage in heaven, for she did love Next season so-called society actresses

will be numerous. The latest names an-nounced are Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., Em-ma Means, of Cincinnati, and a Miss Moynahan, from Ottawa, Canada. The statistician has been at work. He estimates Edwin Booth's profits this season at \$165,000, and Mr. Barrett's about \$75,000, because he has the company and transportation to pay. Arthur Chase, the director,

who has a percentage of the profits, will then net over \$20,000. Helen Dauvray, back in New York from Paris, makes known that she will return to the stage before this season is over, appearing in "One of Our Girls," "A Scrap of Paper," and perhaps "The Love Chase." She will play in New York, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

The Sun, last Sunday, had this seven-word editorial on Mrs. Langtry's appear-ance as Rosalind: "Mrs. Langtry's must be pronounced the handsomest," to which the Mirror says the conspicuous lack of an an-tecedent context does not add to the perspicacity of this Sun spotlet.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett has signed a contract with Mme, Modjeska for next season. She will be the leading support to Edwin Booth. Mr. Barrett's plans are entirely completed for next season. In September Booth and Barrett open together in Louisville, after which Booth and Modjeska start and a roder. Mr. Barrett's management. out under Mr. Barrett's management. Later the tragedians will come together and finish the season.

Mr. Hoyt states that his new piece "A Midnight Bell" is called a "legitimate" instead of a farce-comedy, because it is in four acts instead of three; also, that it depends upon very quiet effects, among them a choir rehearsal which breaks up in a fight and an accident to the deacon, which hurls him through a board fence and against a building from the roof of which the snow slides and buries him. Mr. Hoyt prides himself on these quiet legitimate effects.

Mayme Kelso, of Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground," is the wife of Ed Waltrous, a New York traveling man. She was married October last, though the fact was kept secret until the other day when Mr. Waltrous called on Kelso pere at his home in Cincinnati and informed him that he was his son-in-law. Miss Kelso will remain with the "Hole in the Ground" during the present season. present season.

Stuart Robson will begin his tour as an individual star under the management of William R. Hayden about Oct. 1, in Steele Mackaye's written-to-order romantic play. The scene is laid in Spain in the seventeenth century and Mr. Robson's character is a quaintly humorous one, drawn upon Shakspearean lines. The new play and "The Henrietta" will comprise Mr. Robson's repertoire and the tour will extend to the Pacific coast. Frank Mordaunt or M. Kennedy will probably be seen in Mr. Crain's role in "The Henrietta."

De Wolf Hopper, the comedian says:
"I was once a manager. I do not make this confession in any spirit of arrogance, but rather of contrition. It is a crime committed, whereof few, if any, of my most intimate friends suspect me. I take this opportunity of relieving an overburdened conscience, and remarking that under this jovial "Jekyll"-like surface once lurked a baleful "Hyde." As I look back upon the past I now see the full enormity of my transgression in all its hideous nakedness, and can only plead youth and inexperience and can only plead youth and inexperience

Julia Marlowe's engagement in Philadelphia was one of the most curious in theatrical history. She opened at the Broad-street Theater, one of the most unpopular houses in Philadelphia, to \$69. The houses gradually increased in size, but at the end of the first week the receipts scarcely reached \$3,000. For the second week, however, the receipts amounted to over \$7,000, and during the third week seats could not be obtained at a premium. During the last three or four nights extra policemen had to be secured to keep the crowd in order, and Miss Marlowe played her third week in sleepy Philadelphia to \$10,000. Julia Marlowe's engagement in Philadel-

Philadelphia to \$10,000.

A Mrs. Anna Wade, of New York, who trains children for the stage, says: "I have had society girls make application to me day after day. They attend the theater regularly, until suddenly the intoxicating influence of a favorite actress throws them into an absorbing passion to go before the footlights, and in their eager youth they stop at nothing to gratify their animated desire. Most of them have made hits in recitations at their private, fashionable schools, and others have studied elocution, and the oil of flattery has been poured upon their young heads. Perhaps you will hardly believe it when I tell you that I have had ladies who are grandmothers apply to me to get them a position on the stage. I saw in a spectacular performance in a Broadway theater, recently, grandmother, mother and grandchild, all in the first row of dancers." of dancers."

## FASHION NOTES.

Large rosettes of the very narrowest rib bon are at once the newest and most stylish trimming for bonnets. The old-time hemstitching is now a favor-ite finish for all manner of house linen from

table damask to pillow cases. Baby's best gowns are now made often of cream washing silk, with the finest of torchon lace in place of the time-honored cambric and embroidery.

Henrietta cloth promises to be so much used this season that it is well to remember that a good quality of all-wool wears much better than that with silk warp.

The stately cloth circulars, or Connemara cloaks, are likely to have a still greater lease of popularity than ever this spring, and especially for traveling wear. Charming little party dresses for sweet

sixteen have straight full housemaid skirts, wide empire sashes, with novel bodices that button on the short shoulder seams. The newest and oddest way to beribbon

yourself is to pass a wide one diagonally from shoulder to belt, and tie the ends at the back quite upon the shoulder-blade. Pongees and washing surahs reappear in great variety, but though serviceable and pretty are not nearly so much fancied by ultra stylish women as the newer fine wool

textures. House gowns of blach surah or alpaca are made with accordion-pleated skirts and round waists, and are finished with a sash of wide moire ribbon which ties at the back and hangs quite to the hem.

Embroidery is used everywhere-em-broidery in steel or nickel on gray cloth morning dresses, in silk and gold on silk and evening dresses, on long cloaks, on sorties de bal, on slippers, and even on

Ladylike and pretty costumes of fine Indiana cashmere or Henrietta cloth are shown, made up with Bengaline or velyet or fine wool of a deeper or contrasting shade, the suit including a wrap to match, and very often a natty French toque.

Little folks will wear puffed waists again, puffed sleeves and full, straight skirts. Girls from ten to fourteen have fitted waists, pointed in the neck, front and back over the white undergarment, with sleeves opening in points almost to the el-

We seem to be fast approaching the classic outlines of Greek dress in our most elegant and fashionable attire. Long softly flowing folds appear upon artistic gowns designed more especially for teas and grand dinners. Grecian features are noticeable also upon expensive Paris-made visiting and reception gowns.

### A Slot Machine that Rejects Counterfeits. Washington Star.

An ingenious machine was recently exhibited to the Postmaster-general. It is an adaptation of the put-a-nickel-in-the-slot machine to the sale of postage stamps. A sheet of stamps is cut into slips the width of two stamps, and these slips are wound around a cylinder inside of the machine. A nickel is placed in the slot, which drops down, starts an electric current, which causes the stamp cylinder to revolve, the slip of stamps glides along and passes under a row of needles, which drops down and cuts off two stamps. The owner of the nickel waits a few seconds after his money disappears and then shoves down a metallic button and two stamps make their appearbutton and two stamps make their appearance at an aperture in the lower part of the machine. It is proposed by the inventors to place these machines in stores and prominent places about a city. If the department approves the plan they will adopt the machine so that two pennies or a tencent piece can be used with the result that one two-cent stamp or five stamps can be obtained. In case a spurious coin is used a magnet in the interior detects the fraud

Millie Fernet, a little Cincinnati actress, Brown's Expectorant never fails to cure coughs, colds, etc. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

### THE JOURNAL'S POETS.

Written for the Sanday Journal. A Lovers' Parting. The Lover speaks:

This, then, is for good-bye! good-bye! Stars tremble in the deep night sky. Around us quivers each faint scented blossom, And you, my flower, tremble on my bosom; Your heart against my own beats heavily.

So, we will kiss and part, my little one, And how will life fare on when I am gone? The low wind whispering through long summer And moons bathed deep in twilight's purple

And the dim starlight when the moon is gone! All dream-like days of winter white and still, Snow-mantled wrapping close each field and Deep will I dream of you in lonely places, Bereft of beauty, and of woman's graces, And with your memory my lone heart fill.

"I will dream that you are there, That I kiss your eyes—your hair; That your swaying, slender form, Stands beside me, real and warm; I will see the dress you wear.

"And would you be by terror daunted, Should some strange wizard-hand enchanted, Lift your light form, like wind-blown blossom And cast it fluttering to my bosom, On some sweet, silent night—Moon-haunted?

"Laly white your lips may be, Blackest night my eyes may see,
Yet those lips—my own shall press them,
And my eyes—your smile shall bless them
Somewhere in eternity!"

> Years slow creeping pass her by. Does she sorrow, does she sight For the world knows well her smile. Does her heart weep all the while? As hearts do all silently!

L'entoy.

Or does the memory of that night, That parting in the dim starlight, (Kisses haunting lips years after,) Wake the ripple of her laughter! Is her heart forever light!

-Juliet V. Strauss. ROCKVILLE, Ind. Written for the Sunday Journal. Lines on Receiving a Spray of Heather from the Banks of Doon.

Around thy braes, sweet Bonny Doon! The June of song, the June of story, The June that made thy Poet's glory. The June of love and heather bloom, For e'er is thine, fair Bonny Doon!

O is it always sunlit June

It matters not where e'er our ways, We hear him sing beside thy braes. Sing deathless song's immortal tune Beside the gurgling, limpid Doon. Over all wee, uncanny things The star tide of his genius flings,

A glad delight to them he brings, While on the height his lyre he strings, "Mary in Heaven" might be here To bless the holy atmosphere. For "Auld Lang Syne" still keeps its tune Beside the banks of storied Doon!

The "twa dogs" in untarnished glory, Live on for e'er in songful story, And bonnie Castle Gordon's gleam Lights as of old its grove crown'd stream. Break into bloom, O heather bells. That bloom of song no other tells!

That charm of passion doubly sweet, Where earth and heaven gladly meet. On thee the dew of sunrise lies. There is no winter in thy skies! For "Auld Lang Syne" still keeps its tune Beside the banks of storied Doon! -E. S. L. Thompson.

Written for the Sunday Journal. The Land of the Swallow. There is no sunshine in the sky; The winter clouds are hanging low, With stinging sleet and drifting snow The wild blasts hurry by.

Deserted are the sheltered nooks Where, 'mid the leaves the thrushes sang, Hushed are the summer songs that rang Along the meadow brooks.

Toward the South the swallow fled While autumn frosts turned to gold Ere yet the days were dark and cold, Or summer flowers were dead

And she has found a radiant land,

Across whose sky no tempests sweep, Where winds are lulled and surges sleep Upon the shining sand. With asphodel its air is sweet, With pence its happy souls are blest, For in that fair abode of rest

None walk with weary feet. Her quick wing cleaves its quenchless light Whose dawn we seek with fruitless quest;

We only see a fading West On the dark rim of night. -Mary H. Krout. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14, 1889.

Written for the Sunday Journal. February. A chilling vapor veils the light, And cheerless clounds have spun A heavy hood that hides from sight

The glad face of the sun. The tall white sycamores that seem
The ghosts of summer trees,
The mists have mantled till they gleam Like phantom fantasies

True, far across the river there,
Delicious dreamy blues
Fold all the hills, and everywhere In rare clusive hues.

And hints of tints that fade and fringe, This very grayness wields

A wealth of subtlest tones to tinge The civline-shadowed fields

And down the road in filmy sheathes
'The tufted hedges show,
While 'round the woods in purple wreathes The cobweb vapors blow.

Yet, O to feel one golden ray Of days of May, again! I like not, like not skies of gray,

-Evaleen Stein. Written for the Sunday Journal. Twilight Tints. Slowly the evening star

Nor cloud, nor chill, nor rain

Sinks down the rosy West, While o'er the harbor-bar Reigneth sweet peace and rest. Dark 'gainst the eastern skies Carols the fisher gay, As the red moon doth rise,

Burning upon her way. Waves by you rocky ledge Fail, and are scarcely heard;

Deep in the tangled sedge Twitters the evening bird. Father of Light above, Bend I the lowly knee,

Guide Thou my lonely love Out o'er the bounding sea. Sing ye the words to him,

Gulls, in your circling flight, "Sails for the shore to trim.
Cometh the dusky night." Zephyrus o'er the main.

Wandering gay and free, Whisper a low refrain, Waft thou his boat to me. -Alonzo L. Rice.

RAY'S CROSSING, Ind. Written for the Sunday Journal.

A City Poet. He mingled with the busy throngs that crowd Life's bustling market-place, the world of gain, And noted all their beauties, pleasures, pain; Caught here each gracious word with smile en-

Each bit of kindness and each noble deed, And wove them all with golden thread of

Into sweet songs that music-decked, unsought, With simple harmonies of oaten reed. Through Life's short day he set to fitting words Chance melodies that floated through his mind, And lighted all the street with song's sun-That men loved as they love the songs of birds.
But when at last the dusk of death came on,
He was forgotten, and he died—alone.

### -Richard K. Lyon. A Prize Snake Story.

New York Special. Samuel Snowden, of Orange, thought he saw a straight mottled stick on his woodsaw a straight mottled stick on his woodpile last night. He picked it up, but dropped it again when he found that he had taken up a torpid black-snake, four feet long, frozen stiff. Finding that it did not move, Mr. Snowden lifted it from the ground and walked toward the house, holding it by the tail. Seeing his little boy in the yard he shook the serpent at him. Freezing had made the snake brittle, and it broke in two pieces. The tail end and it broke in two pieces. The tail end quivered for a few moments and then was quiet, but the head part awoke and glided back toward the woodpile. Mr. Snowden killed the live half by breaking it into small

### The Boston Woman's Independence. Boston Advertiser.

The Boston woman is nothing if not in-dependent. She deems herself very prop-erly, at least, the equal of the masculine brute, who is taught by her to know that he is not by any means the indispensable creature commonly supposed. The female of the human species hereabout, Cut-

numbering so greatly as she does the local numbering so greatly as she does the local male supply, must needs learn to take care of herself. And this she proceeds to do. She paints things more or less bad, which kindhearted friends have got into the habit of buying. She is a lady, and has some little income of her own, which enables her to make both ends meet. Her manner of living is simple and inexpensive. A screen in one corner conceals an oil or gas stove and some few dishes. In a curtained alcove is a bed. Half a dozen chairs, an easel or is a bed. Half a dozen chairs, an easel or two and some painting materials complete the equipments of the original message.

PROFIT-SHARING WITH EMPLOYES. The System of Rogers, Peet & Co.-A Talk

with One of the Firm.

New York Evening Post. The fourth annual dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Tuesday evening, given by Rogers, Peet & Co., the clothiers, to their employes, and the division among the latter of a 31-3 per cent. increase of their salaries from the profits of the firm during 1888, direct attention to the many efforts that have been made toward what firm during 1888, direct attention to the many efforts that have been made toward what are called co-operative mercantile enterprises. Much has been said and written upon this matter, and many experiments of the kind have been tried by persons with good intentions; but almost invariably the result, for one reason or another, has been failure. The success of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s system is therefore the more noteworthy, and a representative of the Post called at the main store, No. 569 Broadway, to-day to make some inquiry on the subject. F. R. Chambers, one of the firm replied as follows: "We began this plan of giving our employes a share of the profits three years ago, and we are well satisfied with the results. The first year we paid 31-5 per cent. on the salaries, the second 31-2, and the third 31-3. We have a capital of about \$600,000 and do an annual business of \$1.800,000. We employ about 275 persons and 100 more temporarily, and we pay annually in salaries \$250,000. To these salaries at the end of the year we added a certain percentage of the profits of our business. We do not tell the amount of our profits. The employe whose salary is \$1,00 a year and the one who gets \$200 receive the same percentage. We pay this to any man who works in the house for a week. Only those who are discharged for cause are barred.

"The cash-boy, the porter, and the head clerk all come in for a share. Last year our pay-roll was increased, and that accounts for the slight difference between 31-2 per cent. in 1887 and 31-8 per cent. in 1888. We paid out on Tuesday night to our employes a gross sum of nearly \$9,000. This was a

a gross sum of nearly \$9,000. This was a matter of our own volition entirely. It is not at all in the nature of an agreement be-tween the members of the firm and our employes. We do so because we wish to." "Do the men make any reciprocal conces-

"None, except in the line of better service. They are not expected to make sacrifices by accepting lower wages or working longer hours. We continue to pay as liberal salaries as other reputable houses, and exact no more in hours of labor. We were actuated to this step by a desire, first, to meet our conception of the em-ployer's duty toward the employed, and, second, to institute a system of co-opera-tion that would redound to our joint bene-fit. The chief related fit. The chief obstacle to success in any large business is the difficulty of personal supervision. Few men work as conscientiously for others as for themselves, and most of the defects of manufacture or faults of service that injure the facture or faults of service that injure the reputation of a house with its ensumers would be avoided were the proprietor able to attend to every detail himself. Now, if the men are all in a sense proprietors, will not the cutter endeavor to turn out as perfect work as his skill is capable of producing? Will not the examiner, both of piece goods and of garments, consider that his individual interests are liable to be affected by any defect he may overlook? Will not the salesman use his best tact, his utmost patience and politebest tact, his utmost patience and politeness to secure customers and to keep them? Everywhere about the house a hundred eyes are watching to prevent little leaks and protect the property of the firm, because even the boy who sweeps up rags or runs errands feels that he is neglecting his own business when he fails to exert proper industry and care in the work set before him.

"In the spring of 1886 a movement was set on foot among the cutters for a reduction of on foot among the cutters for a reduction of hours of labor, and the day was reduced from ten to nine and one-half hours. The records of the house show that its cutters do the same work in nine and one-half hours that they did in ten. This equal production in the shorter day we attribute to profit-sharing. The percentage of the profits which we set aside for our men has not been varied and we are encouraged to conbeen varied, and we are encouraged to con-

"I think the profit-sharing has influenced the men in the house to adopt habits of economy. Besides an insurance fund for the employes, a building and loan associa-tion has been formed, to which most of our men belong. Its organization. I think, was largely due to the encouragement the men had in their new relations to the firm. We have not attempted to interfere in any way with the action of our men in joining trades-unions. The action of the cutters' union in forcing into unions all clething-enters and regulating the amount clothing-cutters, and regulating the amount of work they should do, had a bad effect in former years. We have had no difficulty

former years. We have had no difficulty lately, however."

"Has any other New York house adopted your plan?" was asked.

"I do not know of any. The Crump Label Company of Montclair, N. J., has a somewhat similar plan. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was here not long ago, and made inquiries about our system, and I understand he has worked out a scheme of his own, particularly adjusted to the various departments of his own business."

## Street-Car Etiquette.

New York Evening Sun. FOR LADIES. Always speak in a loud tone of voice in a horse-car. It attracts attention. Never tell the conductor where you wish to get off. He is supposed to know. Never thank the man who gives you his seat. He might think you wanted to flirt

with him. If you have three or four bundles lay them on the seat beside you, especially if the car is crowded. You will not be so crowded yourself.

Always stay down town until 5:30 or 6 P. M. This will give you a chance to make somebody who has been standing all day give you his seat.

Always try to stop the car on the near side of the crossing. You will have to walk to the other side and this makes a good excuse for jawing the conductor. If the conductor carries you a block or so beyond your destination, look daggers at him and turn up your nose. This will have a tendency to make him feel good. Do not wait for the car to stop before get-ting off, but alight with your face to the

rear of the car. The result will be unpleasant, but you will have shown your independence. If you have a lady friend in the car always kiss her and tell her to "be sure and call" before getting off. This gives the horse a chance to rest and pleases the conductor. This urbane official will be particularly pleased if you stop to adda choice bit of gossip to your parting admonition.

FOR GENTLEMEN. Never give your seat to a lady unless she is young and pretty.

Make a practice of spitting on the floor.

Do not omit it if a lady is sitting opposite If you have a plagged nickel give it to the conductor for your fare. He will have to

make it good. Always smoke on the rear platform. Ladies who dislike tobacco smoke will be enabled to get accustomed to it.

It is a good plan to read a newspaper in the street car. It gives you an excuse for not noticing that a lady wants a seat. If there are any pretty girls on the car stare at them hard and persistently. This has a tendency to make them feel comfort-

Make a practice of whistling in the cars. Your traveling companions will be obliged to hear it, and they may possibly delight in listening. Cross your legs so that they will occupy the full with of the aisle. This will afford additional exercise to the conductor, who is badly in need of it.

### Making It Sure. Boston Courier.

"It must be an awful thing to be buried alive," said old Mr. Squaggleton as he put aside his paper.

"Dreadful," said old Mrs. Squaggleton, looking up from her knitting.

"I hope you'll never allow me to be buried alive," the old man said after a pause.

"I won't," she said, "I'll have you opened to see what was the matter with you and that will kill you dead enough."

THE NATURAL-GAS SUPPLY.

A Scientist Discusses Its Area, Origin and Economic Value to the Country.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Pittsburg Dispatch. The officers of the Indiana Geological Survey have recently brought together the facts concerning the distribution of natural gas in that State. It appears that the area in which a profitable amount of gas may be looked for is 165 miles long by 65 miles wide. At present it contains 381 profitable wells. From these wells 600,000,000 cubic feet of gas flow each day, or an average of 1,500,000 feet per well.

feet of gas flow each day, or an average of 1,500,000 feet per well.

The present state of our knowledge concerning gas wells makes it seem certain that the area of country they occupy is many times as great as that from which any considerable quantities of petroleum can be obtained. At present the districts known to contain natural gas in sufficient quantities to have any economic value within the United States probably exceed 50,000 square miles, and it is likely that further inquiry will develop numerous fields as yet unknown. A great many of the wells bored for petroleum in the wild search for that earth product, which went on twenty or thirty years ago, developed large quantities of natural gas. The value of the substance was at that time not appreciated. These wells gradually became closed by various accidents, or wasted their contents in the at-

dents, or wasted their contents in the at-mosphere. The value of natural gas in the economics of this country is now but little, if any, below that of petroleum, and the probability is that within a few years it may exceed that substance in value. It is a matter of great interest to determine not only the areas occupied by this valuable re-source, but the circumstance of its formation. There can be little doubt that it represents the decomposition of organic matter, the fossils of old rocks, and that it is generally generated at the same time as petroleum, being only a lighter form of the same varied series of hydro-carbons. The facts appear to indicate that under certain circumstances gas may be produced in large quantities with little or no oil, while at other times the oils may abound and the gas be small in quantity.

It is curious to note that the preservation

of these gases, as well as of the associated petroleum products in the Mississippi valley, is due to the fact that the rocks of this region have been but little affected by mouncause are barred.

"The cash-boy, the porter, and the head clerk all come in for a share. Last year our pay-roll was increased, and that accounts for the slight difference between 31-2 per cent. in 1887 and 31-8 per cent. in 1888. We paid out on Tuesday night to our employes a gross sum of nearly \$9,000. This was a disappeared from under earth and become decomposed in the atmosphere. In this and many other ways we perceive the close connection which exists between the structure of the earth and its uses for men. It seems not improbable that the resources of natural gas will in a few sources of natural gas will in a few years give American manufacturers an opportunity to extend the markets for the products through parts of the world to which they could not have gained access but for the economic advantage which this subterranean resource affords them. Of old, mau's dependence was rather upon the surface of the earth than upon the nether realm. Now the mineral stores begin to affect the destinies of peoples even more than the geographic features or the character of the soil.

Whashington's Notch in the Stick of Time.

Washington Post. "After the 4th of March" is to Washington what "befo' de wah" is to the South. It is the notch in the stick of time by which all things now are counted. Boardinghouse keepers will reduce their rates after the 4th of March; men will swear off all sorts of things after the 4th of March; the ladies will rest and catch up with their correspondence after the 4th of March, and

Yesterday a gentleman living on Twelfth street called by telephone one of the fash-ionable physicians of the city. "I should like to have you hold yourself in readiness to come on short notice," said

the gentleman.

"When do you think you will need me?"
asked the doctor.

"I can't tell, but it will probably be some time within a week." "Dear me," replied the physician, "I'm dreadfully busy these days. Can't you put it off till after the 4th of March!"

## The Hotel Waltress.

Max O'Rell's Book. A young woman, with an elaborate coiffure of curls, rolls, and bangs, but no cap, approaches, darts a look of contempt at you, and, turning her back upon you, gabbles off in one breath: "Troutaupoturbotshrimsauceroastbeefturkeyeranberrysaucepotatoestomatoesappletartmincepievanillacream."

The Episcopal diocese of Michigan, of which Dr. Satterlee has just been elected bishop, comprises the richest half of the State, with Detroit as a see city.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER ROUTES.

Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows: PANHANDLE BOUTE—EAST.

Leave for Pittsbg. & N. Y. 4:30am...3:00pm 5:10pm

"Richmond & Columbus....9:00am 4:00pm

Ar. from N. Y. & Pittsbg...11:40am.....6:50pm 10:20pm

"Columbus, Richmond, etc....9:40am 3:50pm

Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Leave for Chicago and Northwest...11:20am 11:20pm
Arrive from Chicago and Nortwest... 3:50am 3:50pm J., M. & I. R. R.—SOUTH.

Leave for Louis-v'le & the So'th. 4:05am 8:30am 4:00pm 5:10pm Ar. from Louis-v'le & the So'th.10:45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm 

VANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. 

MEGREAT The Short Line \*BOTH EAST & WEST.

The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with through cars to principal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars, via Danville to Chicago, making as quick time at lower rates, than any other line. The authorized differential route East, with

quick time, and through tickets to principal Eastern

cities, at considerably less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot: Leave, going East....\*8:00am 3:00pm Leave, going West....7:00am \*1:20pm Arrive, from East....1:00pm \*10:40pm Arrive, from West...\*7:40am \*2:40pm \*11:05pm \*Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet, Sleeping and Reclining chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

\*\*Elook in local column for special notice of excursions, reduced rates, etc.



**PULLMAN** VESTIBULE SLEEPERS without change to

Washington and Baltimore. Leave Indianapolis at 3:50 p. m. (daily except Sun day) via C., H. & D. and B. & O. Railways.

Also, the main line for

CINCINNAT Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, the East and South.

Trains leave Indianapolis:
3:55 a. m. (daily), 8:00 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 6:25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Indianapolis:
8:30 a. m., 11:40 a. m. daily), 4:55 p. m., 110:55 p. m.

(daily.)

Ticket Office—Illinois street and Kentucky ave.

# O LOWEVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY

The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indianpolis 7:10 a. m., daily; returning, leave Chicago at 11:40 p. m., daily, arriving Indianapolis 8:10 a. m. Other trains leave as follows:

11:55 a. m. (except Sunday), arrive at Chicago at 11:15 p. m. (daily), arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. 6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation. Pullman Sieeping and Chair Cars on all through trains. Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street,

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Monday evening, grand scenic production of "THE WINTER'S TALE." Tuesday evening, great double bill, PYGMALION AND GALATEA. and COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

PRICES-\$1, \$2 and \$8. According to location. SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box-office of English's Opera-house.

COMING-THE GREAT MELODRAMA.

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## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Eden Musee will be closed all this week and entirely remodeled and refitted

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Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Feb. 22 and 23, great production of Gilbert & Sul-livan's best opera, HOME OPERA COMPANY Under the direction of Prof. Alex. Ernestinoff. Strong

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\*\*P Regular prices. Seats on sale to-morrow. Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE

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